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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

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PART II (continued)

[redacted] NR Record

PEIPING AND TAIPEI MANUEVER FOR RECOGNITION IN TROPICAL AFRICA . . . . . Page 12

Communist China, by securing Ghana's agreement on 5 July to exchange ambassadors, has received an endorsement from a leading African neutral at a time when other new African states face the question of Chinese recognition. In tropical Africa, Peiping has thus far been recognized only by Guinea and Ghana, whereas Nationalist China has the recognition of Liberia, Cameroun, and Togo and has hopes of obtaining that of the Somali and Malagasy republics and the Mali Federation. [redacted] (b)(3)

[redacted] NR Record

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NR Record

PEIPING AND TAIPEI MANEUVER FOR RECOGNITION IN TROPICAL AFRICA

Communist China, by securing Ghana's agreement on 5 July to exchange ambassadors, has received an endorsement from a leading African neutral at a time when four new African states--Mali, the Congo, and the Malagasy and Somali republics--face the question of Chinese recognition. Ghana, the second African nation, after Guinea, to accept Peiping's diplomats, claims to have inherited from Britain its recognition of the Communist regime. Although Ghana apparently made no move to solicit diplomatic ties, its foreign minister told the American ambassador three months ago that envoys would be exchanged if requested by Peiping.

The African states are important to Communist China's long-term effort to build a strongly pro-Peiping bloc among the underdeveloped nations. As an inducement, Peiping will probably agree to participate in their economic development programs.

The Chinese Communists have used a variety of appeals to advance their position in Africa. African nationalists are feted in Peiping and occasionally given funds for propaganda activity. Guinea is receiving technical assistance to increase its rice yield, and recently has been given 10,000 tons of rice. Peiping, which is represented on both the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council and the Afro-Asian Economic Organization, this year manuevered to increase its power in these bodies.

In its propaganda, Communist China pledges support to those Africans still engaged in the "anticolonial struggle" and exhorts the newly independent states to "uphold" their recent independence by resisting "neocolonialism," which the Chinese equate with the US economic presence in Africa. Peiping, in fact, has tried hard to inject its own animosity for Americans into the "liberation movement" and at present is accusing the United States of trying to suppress the Congo mutiny, which Peiping termed a "just struggle."

While Peiping's efforts have impressed many Africans, all the spoils have not fallen to the Communists. Taipei, which has

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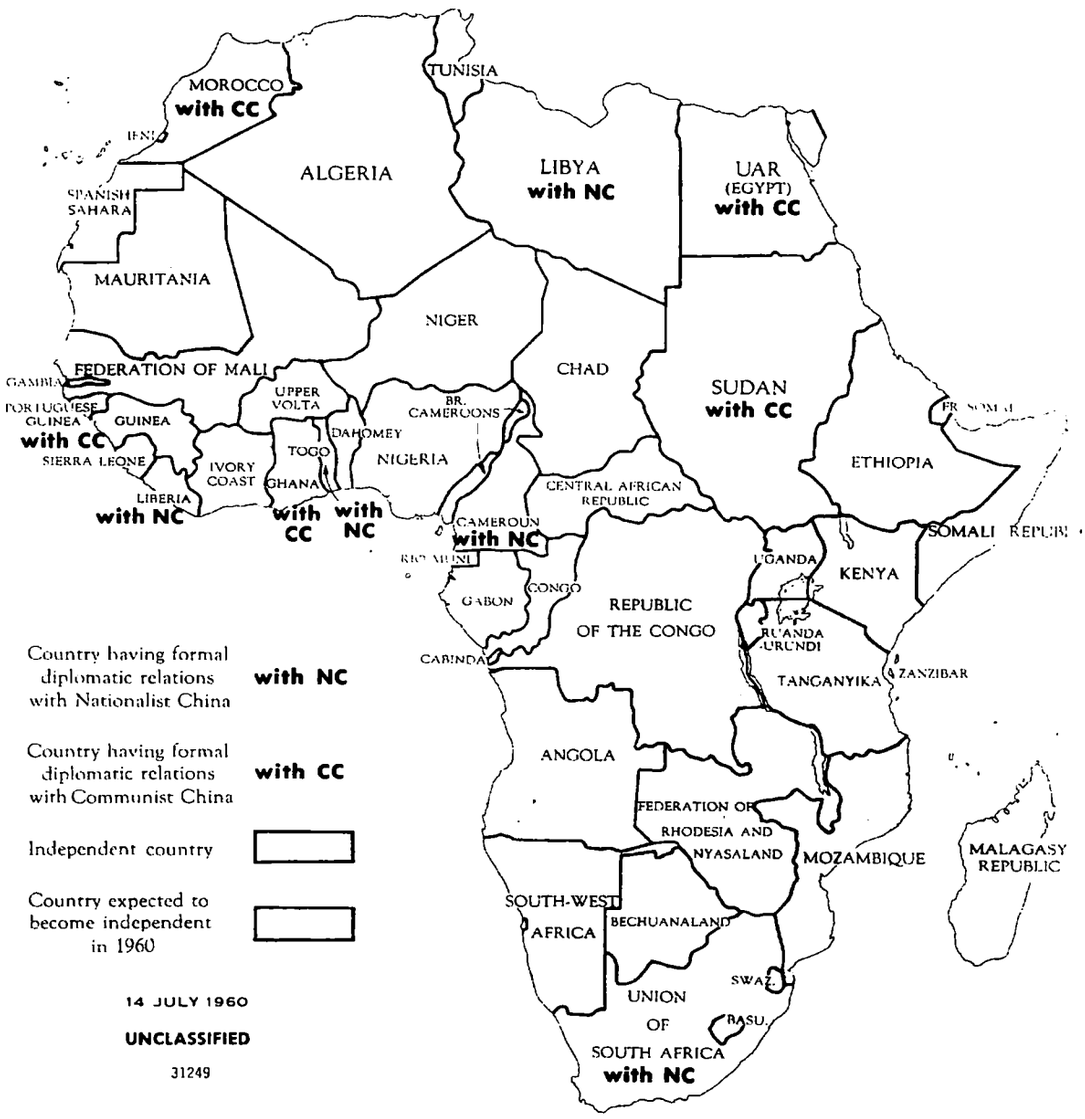

recently stepped up its own diplomatic campaign in Africa, is recognized by Liberia and Cameroun, and by Togo, which agreed to establishment of a Chinese Nationalist embassy at the same time Communist China was extending recognition to the new republic. Peiping, despite its bitter opposition to "two Chinas," has not withdrawn recognition of Togo, nor has it failed to recognize the Malagasy Republic, where the Chinese Nationalists already have a consulate general and feel certain of getting an embassy.

Taipei, which plans trade and technical aid offers, also appears confident of recognition by the Somalis. It has announced diplomatic relations with the Mali Federation, but there has been no confirmation from Dakar, where some officials hope it will be possible to recognize both Chinas. Although the Chinese Nationalists, unlike the Chinese Communists, were invited to the independence ceremony in the Republic of the Congo, they are less assured of success there. (b)(3)

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